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GUJARAT TET-1
ENGLISH MEDIUM SERIES

BOOK 05

Environmental Studies

Life, Nature and Society: Concepts and Connections

Food, Water, Shelter and Living Systems

Textbook Concepts and Necessary Illustrations

Chapter Practice with Explained Answers

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Topic-wise study with explained practice
and solved earlier examination questions.

Concepts · Worked Examples · Solved Questions

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CHAPTER 01

Families, Relationships and Communities

Family as a changing social unit

A family is a network of relationships involving care, responsibility and shared life. Families differ in size and arrangement. Some include parents and children, some several generations, and some a single parent, grandparents or other caregivers. A particular family arrangement should not be treated as the only normal or worthy one. Examine what people do for one another rather than assuming roles from gender, income or surname.

Families change through birth, adoption, marriage, separation, death and migration. A family tree can show relationships across generations, but it does not record every emotional or caring relationship. Maternal relatives are connected through a mother and paternal relatives through a father in the conventional terminology. A person's sibling and cousin are different relationships; draw the links before answering a relationship puzzle.

Care, work and equality

Cooking, cleaning, caring for children or older people, earning income and managing resources all contribute to family life. Unpaid care is still work. Boys and girls can share household responsibilities according to age, ability and circumstances. An occupation is not fixed by gender or inherited identity.

Children, older people and persons with disabilities may need different forms of support, but needing support does not remove their agency or contribution. Access can require a ramp, readable information, flexible

time or a suitable tool. Equal opportunity may involve different supports rather than identical treatment of everyone.

Neighbourhood and community

A neighbourhood includes people and places around a home: shops, schools, roads, water points, health services, public spaces and natural features. A community can be connected by place, work, language, interests or shared activity. Communities overlap; one person can belong to several without contradiction.

Shared service	Function	Collective responsibility
Drinking-water supply	Access to water	Prevent leakage and contamination; report faults
Waste collection	Removal and processing	Separate waste as required and use collection systems
School	Learning and participation	Support attendance, inclusion and respectful interaction
Public road	Movement and access	Observe safety rules and keep access clear
Health service	Prevention and care	Share accurate information and follow qualified guidance

Migration and displacement

People move for employment, education, marriage, safety, climate-related stress or other reasons. **Seasonal migration** may follow agricultural or construction work. **Displacement** can occur when a

disaster, conflict or project forces people to leave. A move can improve some opportunities while disrupting schooling, social ties or access to documents. Do not infer unwillingness to study from a mobile family's circumstances.

> **Case.** A child misses several weeks because the family travels for seasonal work. A useful explanation considers the work calendar, transport, enrolment continuity and learning access. Calling the child lazy replaces evidence with a label and hides the practical problem.

Culture, festivals and cooperation

Festivals can involve food, clothing, music, crafts and collective work. Practices vary within a region and change over time. A respectful account describes that diversity without declaring one community's custom universal. Participation can bring people together, while noise, waste and exclusion raise shared responsibilities.

Observation and evidence

An interview records what a person reports; it is not automatically a complete picture of every family. Ask clear, respectful questions and avoid collecting unnecessary private details. Compare information from several people when making a community-level claim. “Two neighbours use a well” does not establish that every household uses it.

Practice Questions

1. Which statement best reflects family diversity?

A. Only paid work contributes to family life.

B. Only one family structure is valid.

C. All families have identical roles.

D. Families may have different structures and caring relationships.

2. Maternal relatives are conventionally connected through whom?

A. The school head
B. A father's employer
C. A neighbour
D. The mother

3. Which is unpaid work that still contributes to family life?

A. Only receiving a salary
B. Caring for a young child
C. Only selling goods
D. Only factory employment

4. Which is an example of seasonal migration?

A. A one-hour school lesson
B. Moving to another city permanently for employment
C. Travelling daily between home and school
D. Moving temporarily with a seasonal work cycle

5. What does a ramp most directly improve?

A. Thermal comfort
B. Physical access
C. Ventilation
D. Water storage

6. Which claim is justified by interviewing two well users?

A. Every household uses that well.
B. All villages use identical water systems.
C. No other water source exists.
D. Those two people report using the well.

7. Which is a shared community service?

A. A family’s private savings
B. A public drinking-water supply
C. A household’s personal diary
D. A private family photograph

8. Which response best investigates a migrant child's absence?

A. Examine continuity of schooling and access barriers.
B. Assume laziness.
C. Exclude the child.
D. Ignore the work calendar.

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Answers and explanations

1. D. Family arrangements and contributions vary; care and responsibility remain important.

2. D. Maternal refers to the mother's side of a family.

3. B. Care work has social and practical value even without wages.

4. D. The movement follows recurring work or seasonal conditions.

5. B. A ramp can reduce a barrier to entering a place.

6. D. The evidence concerns the interviewed people, not an entire population automatically.

7. B. A water-supply system serves a collective need.

8. A. The practical circumstances help identify support rather than stereotyping.

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